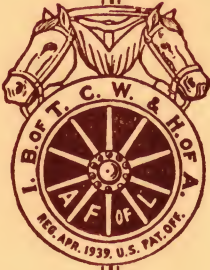


JUNE, 1944

The INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER



Official Magazine
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
TEAMSTERS . . . CHAUFFEURS
WAREHOUSEMEN & HELPERS
OF AMERICA

LABOR UNIONS are the foundation of the present stability of our government. Were it not for the trade union movement, the government would be helpless in its production of war materials so vitally necessary for our defense forces.

We renew our pledge to our government to carry on and render every aid that is humanly possible for us, as Americans. We will refuse to stop work, no matter how we are irritated and goaded by a few unfair employers. We will contribute every dollar we can spare for the purchase of government bonds. We will back up all pledges made by our General Executive Board to our government. We will continue to be guided by the advice and recommendations of our General Officers. We will be loyal to the 100,000 members of the Teamsters' Union fighting on the battlefields of the world and on the seas, for the protection of humanity.

To all of this, and to any other sacrifice which we may be called upon to make, we pledge our sacred honor as American trade unionists who love their country and their union.

We do not accept advertising



AS WE go to press we have just had information from Detroit to the effect that the general strike of the Teamsters which was contemplated—and which perhaps could not have been prevented by the officers of our unions—has been called off.

This trouble started because of the action of the CIO unions lining up with the Brewery Workers, who have been expelled from the American Federation of Labor. Many of the CIO members and many of the brewery workers left their employment in order to picket against our people. Our members resented this and decided that they, too, would quit work and picket the places where the trouble obtained, two soft drink establishments, and protect the industry and the employees of those firms. And as a further retaliation, the other members of our union, in every branch, voted for the first time in their lives to set aside the pledge we had made to the government relative to strikes. All this was brought about because of the unjust and unnecessary raiding, which could have been avoided in the first place as it was in the end, by referring the matter to the governmental boards for adjustment.

This condition in Detroit, and other similar conditions, will undoubtedly bring about resentment against the CIO political party on the part of the Teamsters and the American Federation of Labor membership, which it will be impossible for us to subdue or overcome on the day of election, if it should continue. Those in organizations who engage in raiding are doing more to injure President Roosevelt than any of his enemies in the Republican Party, because no matter how hard we try, I am afraid we will not be able to bring about the political unity that obtained in 1932, 1936 and 1940. There is greater political division amongst the toilers of the nation at this time than in any of the past three general elections. This is deeply regretted by the officials of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor discussed this condition and regarded the actions of the CIO as detrimental to labor's friends in the next general election.

It is unfortunate and unjust that the great leader of the American nation, President Roosevelt, would in any way be held responsible or receive any blame or that any reaction should take place against him because of the action of certain CIO organizations. Before it goes any further the officials of all those unions should give this matter serious consideration.

The INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER



Official Magazine

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS
CHAUFFEURS . . . WAREHOUSEMEN AND HELPERS

Vol. XLI

JUNE, 1944

Number 7

An Explanation

BY DANIEL J. TOBIN

Office of Publication
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Daniel J. Tobin, Editor
Lester M. Hunt, Assistant Editor

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THE mailing of last month's journal was delayed two or three days. A jurisdictional dispute arose between the Office Workers' Local Union chartered by the American Federation of Labor, and the Mailers' Union of Indianapolis. The International officials in our general office offered the Mailers to submit the matter to any kind of fair, unprejudiced arbitration board. The Mailers of Indianapolis had referred the matter to the National Labor Relations Board. However, they refused to await the decision of that board and it may be they suspected the decision would be against them.

For thirty-seven years, during all the time the present head of the organization has been editor of the journal, the conditions have remained the same in the office. There has been no change except to increase the number of employees.

All mailing of the Journal is done—as it always has been done—by the master printer, whose contract calls for printing and mailing the journal, a strictly union shop printing house. This same firm has done this work continuously for forty years. The contract with the master printer calls for printing and mailing.

The work in question, claimed by the Mailers, which had always been claimed by the Bookkeepers, Stenographers and Office

Workers' Union, is correcting the lists as corrections come into the office, cutting out stencils, carrying on correspondence with the local unions, and, as a whole, preparing the lists to be sent to the printing shop each month to be handled by union mailers. We repeat, there has never been any change in this, our method of doing business. The International Union was doing the same as other unions had been doing in other cities.

For instance, the American Federation of Labor, in its office in Washington, does exactly the same as we do in our office. All the mailing was done by union mailers and printers in the printing shop some miles away.

This Mailers' Union in Indianapolis, we are informed, has been having considerable trouble with its parent body, the International Typographical Union, with which it has been affiliated for many years. We understand that there is a much smaller per capita tax received from this local union now than there was a few months ago.

In other words, there may be many who are not paid up with the International Union. We say this is the information that has come to us. We do know that the representatives of the Mailers' Union applied for a separate charter to the American Federation of Labor, indicating their desire to get away from the parent body, the International Typographical Union.

We might say here that the International charter that the Mailers applied for was, by unanimous vote of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, refused.

We were placed in the unpleasant position of setting aside the jurisdiction awarded by the American Federation of Labor over all office workers to the Office Workers' Union, which is directly chartered by and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. All of those workers in our office were members of the Office Workers' Union.

That was a requirement when they were hired by the International officials.

The Mailers claim that some man claiming to represent the Office Workers' Union, about three years ago, wrote the Mailers a letter stating that they did not claim jurisdiction over those who were engaged in correcting the mailing lists and preparing said lists for the mailers in the printing shop. The matter of this letter was called to the attention of the Executive Council and the Council stated that no individual can surrender the jurisdiction awarded to a Federal Union by the American Federation of Labor without the consent and approval of the American Federation of Labor. This man worked for the Carpenters' International Union and his services have since been discontinued by that organization.

Our International Union, of course, decided to respect the jurisdiction of the Bookkeepers, Stenographers and Office Workers, as we had done for 35 or 40 years. Then again, we did not relish having to do business with a union that we did not know whether they were in or out of their International organization.

You can very easily understand that the International Union was placed in an unpleasant position, to say the least, and we did that which we thought was right, and when the Mailers would not agree with this and insisted that all those working in this department should become members of their union, we offered to submit the matter to arbitration. We also offered to leave it to the National Labor Relations Board; and the Mailers refused.

The Executive Council stated in its discussions that under no circumstances would the Council grant jurisdiction to the Mailers outside of regular printing establishments. The American Federation of Labor in its own building in Washington insists that those doing the same work as was done in our office should belong—and they do belong—to the Office Workers' Union.

We have information at hand that the same work that we are doing is done by many labor organizations throughout the country, and the mailers in those cities have never interfered with such procedure. We have, however, in Indianapolis, unfortunately, a different type of representative of labor from those with whom we are in the habit of doing business.

The General President was away from headquarters at the time of the controversy and was not able to keep in touch with the situation. For the May issue, our mailing list was prepared by our people as usual and sent to the printer. The mailers in the print shop refused to carry out the contract of the master printer and mail the Journal, which was printed 100 per cent by union men and the lists prepared by members of the Office Workers' Union.

If we had desired to make it hot for the printer we could have compelled him to carry out his contract and mail the publication, as he always did and as per his contract. We did not, however, desire to make any unnecessary, serious trouble for the master printer, with whom we had been doing business for years. The General Secretary-Treasurer, Brother Gillespie, and the Assistant to the President, Thomas E. Flynn, eventually reached an understanding with the Mailers, after they had refused any kind of arbitration, that we would turn the preparation of the list—the work in question—over to the printer and have him take care of that work, and he could do just as he pleased, but we insisted that, of course, all our work be done by union workers. The matter has been settled. We signed no contract with the Mailers. As time goes on and when the paper market gets opened up again and when this war is ended, we may make other arrangements.

It is regrettable that when labor unions have any questions of disagreement they cannot settle them amongst themselves. Our International Union is founded on the

principle of arbitration and conciliation. By practicing those principles we have succeeded in building up a union that is militant and healthy and enjoys a reputation of square dealing.

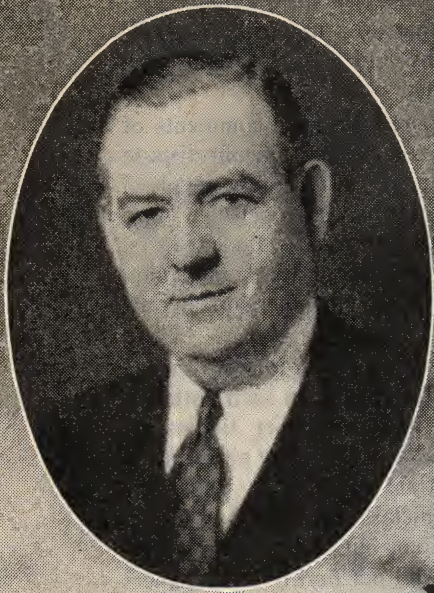
We were honored by some comments of the press on this small, insignificant dispute between two unions, which only involved seven or eight persons, all of whom were holding membership in the Bookkeepers, Stenographers and Office Workers' Union and three also held membership in the Mailers' Union.

We certainly have gone a long way when this trivial matter was given such notice in the press. We had newspaper tie-ups on the part of our drivers in many cities in the country from time to time, in which the International officials endeavored to immediately straighten out the questions involved, but we did not find the newspapers publishing anything about their own labor troubles.

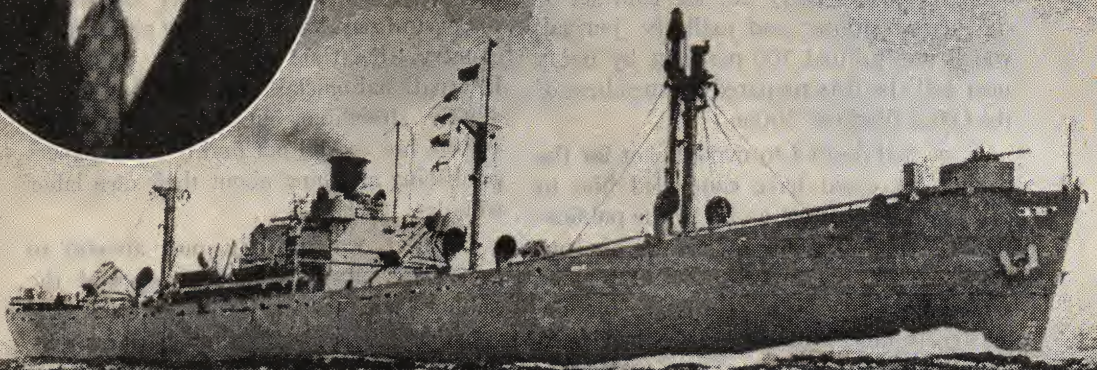
I repeat, we certainly must amount to something substantial in the eyes of the public when the newspapers take up their valuable space in referring to a jurisdictional dispute involving eight persons. Some of the newspapers referred to this "awful industrial disturbance" in the same light as the Montgomery Ward tie-up in Chicago, which involved the federal government and the federal courts.

What a compliment it is to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters to be given the notice that it received. We desire to express our gratefulness for the publicity we received from the newspapers and from some columnists, who perhaps are a little bit jealous of the progress we have made.

No, no, brother, you are wrong! Our political standing or expressions could not have entered into it or caused such wide publicity over a jurisdictional dispute involving eight persons. Such an "awful industrial disturbance." Nothing like it since the coal strike. But then again, news is news.



*A Great Name
Carries On*



S.S. THOMAS J. LYONS

NEW YORKERS, active in the labor movement and affiliated with the New York State Federation of Labor, the Central Trades and Labor Council and the Union Label Council, anxious to perpetuate the memory of their late brother and leader, Thomas J. Lyons, purchased over \$2,000,000 worth of War Bonds and then petitioned the United States Maritime Commission to name a Liberty Ship in his honor.

Tom Lyons was a truly great American and as such his efforts and achievements were outstanding. In recognition of his contributions to the war effort, the United States Maritime Commission, adhering to its policy of naming Liberty Ships in honor

of deceased Americans who devoted their lifetime to the country's welfare, launched the SS. *Thomas J. Lyons* in Jacksonville, Fla., last month.

Mrs. Margaret Lyons, his widow, christened the ship and their daughter, Kathleen, was present at this ceremony. Their son, Thomas, is serving in the armed forces and is stationed at Fort Sill, Okla.

The late Brother Lyons was first associated with labor as a member of Teamsters' Local No. 808, then as secretary-treasurer of that local and later as secretary of Joint Council No. 16 in New York. While affiliated with Local No. 808 he was elected president of New York's Central Trades and

Labor Council and at the time of his death had advanced to the high office of president of the New York State Federation of Labor. A great many years of his life were devoted to the Teamster movement and while so engaged achieved great success for them.

The local unions in New York still revere

his memory and still continue to reap gains from his efforts. A delegation of approximately 40 men, together with First International Vice-President Cashal, attempted to express our appreciation by attending and participating in the launching of the SS. *Thomas J. Lyons.*

RECENTLY I have been in Washington and have met with a great many men in public life. The same question is asked everywhere, "Will President Roosevelt again be a candidate?"

No one knows the answer except the President, but we all have a right to make a guess and give our opinions.

I was Administrative Assistant to the President at this time four years ago, and the same close-mouthed policy was adopted then by the President as is being pursued now. Even the day before I was leaving Washington for Chicago for the convention, when we all felt the President would be nominated, he did not express himself nor give out his inner thoughts as to whether he was seeking the nomination. He wanted the convention to respond.

He is a much more tired man now than he was then. So am I, and I have not one-twentieth as much on my mind as he has, although my work has been quadrupled, as have been the work, worry, trials and anxieties of every labor official in America who is doing his job.

I said that all of us have a right to make a guess, and my guess is that the President will be the candidate of the Democratic Party; he will be unanimously nominated; he will not have any opposition on the floor of the convention; and he must and will accept. How could he do otherwise?

Even though the man, as I have said, desires a few years' rest after his nearly forty years in public life, he cannot rest now at this crucial hour. There is no rest for anyone at this time who is able to render service, and those with experience in the political and economic life of the nation, as

well as in the diplomatic intricacies of the world, cannot quit. As far as the health of the President is concerned, he is in first-class physical shape considering the struggle, the strain and the fact that he is getting older. He has no fundamental physical weakness with the exception of a slight sinus infection, which is irritating at times but not at all serious.

How could he quit if he wanted to? How could he refuse to accept the nomination?

Certainly after giving his whole life in a struggle to bring about better days for the world, now that the war is better than half won he could not possibly turn it over to a new man or to an inexperienced leader of the opposing political party. Then again, his one great ambition, which is noble and honorable, is to endeavor to prevent future wars, to save the children yet unborn from destruction and slaughter, and in order to do that he wants to sit at the peace table.

If the opposing political party were to be successful he would not sit at the peace table except in a minor capacity. No other Democrat could be elected President of the United States. Consequently Mr. Roosevelt, in order to finish the war and in order to sit at the peace table to prevent future wars, must accept and must be the candidate of the Democratic Party. He must make the sacrifice on the cross of world uncertainty.

The writer of this article is no idolater of men, nor is he hidebound to any party, but it is his opinion that in the interest of humanity it would be a calamity if Mr. Roosevelt was not the candidate, should not run and was not elected to finish the war and conduct the peace.

A Soldier Salutes Us!

Print the complete address in plain block letters in the panel below, and your return address in the space provided. Use typewriter, dark ink, or pencil. Write plainly. Very small writing is not suitable.

No. _____



(CENSOR'S STAMP)

MR. DANIEL J. TOBIN, PRESIDENT,

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF

TEAMSTER'S, UNION,

222 EAST MICHIGAN BOULEVARD,
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

PFC. BERNIE C. MAZON

(Sender's name)

H&S BATT. 4TH SP/WPNS BN.

(Sender's address)

4TH MARINE DIVISION,
POSTMASTER, SAN FRANCISCO.

3-16-44

CALIF.

(Date)

Dear Brother Tobin:

Just dropping you a few lines to let you know I am receiving the copy of the monthly magazine and surely appreciate it.

When I read through the magazine and see the wonderful work that our Brothers are doing back there on the home front it sure gives one consolation.

I know from past experience the hard job you have trying to guide and advise the membership in the importance of staying on the job during these trying times so as to speed up the vital necessities that are needed in this war. I know that you and the International Union will keep up the good work.

In reading Tom Flynn's column on Page 6, of the February issue, I can readily agree with him. As one of the many Brother's serving in the Armed Forces of our country, I would like to say that nothing is more discouraging to the men than to receive news from home and hear only about someone on strike, or threatening to go on strike.

In the service there are men from all walks of life united together and fighting for the victory that will be ours. Our job out here is to kick the hell out of Japan and in my opinion that will be done. However, our job will be quicker finished if Labor as a whole will stay on the job and adopt the slogan "DAMN THE STRIKES FULL SPEED AHEAD".

In closing let me congratulate you and the Executive Board of our International Union in the fine work you are doing and with best wishes and the best of health to all the brothers, permit me to remain.

Bernie C. Mazon.
Former President Local
Union #249., Pitts. Pa.

PFC. Bernard C. Mazon.

V --- MAIL

DURING the sessions of the International Labor Committee in Philadelphia and while the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor was in session, the Joint Council of Philadelphia tendered a banquet to the International officials, namely the General President, the General Secretary-Treasurer, and Vice-President Dave Beck, who happened to be in the city at that time.

In attendance at the banquet were several outstanding world characters in government and labor. Among them was the representative of labor from New Zealand, who was the head of the truck drivers' union in that well organized, far-away land. He stated that he had heard about the Teamsters' movement both in New Zealand and Australia. He said what he had heard relative to the influence, strength and character of our International Union was not exaggerated, as he is ready to testify to the splendid conditions he had found among our membership in this country.

Mr. Joseph Hallsworth, an outstanding British trade union official, who was chairman of the labor group in the ILO convention, also paid high tribute to our Union, as did Dr. Goodrich of Columbia University, who is perhaps the best informed individual in our country on matters pertaining to American and European labor.

Dr. Goodrich has represented our government at the Geneva conferences and conventions of the ILO for many years. President William Green also honored the gathering by his presence and expressions of good will to the Teamsters' Union.

It must be said without a doubt that those representing the Joint Council and all the unions in and around Philadelphia had reason to be proud of the expressions coming from those great men on that evening. To those who constitute the membership of the Joint Council—under the presidency of

John O'Neal and also under the careful guidance of Vice-President Crumbock—great credit is due from the International Union for the manner in which they have so thoroughly organized our craft in Philadelphia and the surrounding territory. Nearly every man who drives a vehicle, coming under our jurisdiction, and many, many of the men employed in warehouses are completely organized and working under union shop contracts in Philadelphia.

In addition—and this is important—the respect and admiration for the Teamsters' Union of Philadelphia and vicinity from both employers and the public is an asset which cannot be valued in dollars and cents. In that city for years our unions were crushed and our people were wrangling among themselves and the employers took advantage of that situation and prevented the advancement of our International Union. They held down the men who worked at our craft to a condition of bondage bordering on slavery.

Today, however, things are different, and the guiding genius of those in charge of our unions and the faithful observance by the officers and members of our unions in Philadelphia and of the laws, rules and orders given by the International Office, have brought about a condition to be proud of and also have brought innumerable benefits to our membership.

The General President and his associates take this opportunity to tender their thanks and grateful appreciation to the officers and members of our unions in Philadelphia and vicinity. May you continue in unity and strength, and may you build up any weak spots within your organization, so that you will be able to meet unflinchingly the attacks that will be made on you by unemployment and other adverse conditions that are bound to come to all of us shortly after the ending of this world war.

ARICH MAN died in Indiana about two months ago. There has been some information in the papers as to the value of

his estate, and a tentative list of his holdings was published. The will has not yet been probated.

What we noticed particularly was that this wealthy man, worth several millions, had owned and purchased only \$40,000 worth of government bonds.

He held a responsible position in Indiana Republican politics. As the rule goes, he was a good man, a big banker and a manufacturer. He did not care much for union labor and we know of no union within his employments. However, he was not a bigot in the strict sense of the word.

What we were astounded at was that a millionaire had only about \$40,000 worth of federal bonds, while the International Brotherhood of Teamsters has \$10,000,000 worth of federal bonds. Almost 85 per cent of its total assets are used in purchasing bonds in order to help our government and our nation. How in the name of common sense can our federal government carry on the war if millionaires will not buy bonds?

United States bonds are the safest investment for any individual, and, personally, we think it is very poor business for a rich man not to have at least one-third of his total assets in government bonds, because if he were to die and his other holding had to be thrown on the market to meet his income tax or his estate tax, some of those holdings might have to be sold for any price obtainable in order to meet the legal claims of the federal government.

A year from next July the indebtedness of this nation will be perhaps 250 billion dollars. The interest on bonds alone will be $2\frac{1}{2}$ billions per annum. If you can visualize that amount of money, which is 2,500 million dollars per year interest due on bonds of the federal government, and then you multiply that by five or ten years, you can understand what must come out of the people in taxation to meet the obligations of the government.

And you can rest assured that everything else may go up in the air—which we do not believe it will—but the federal government's pledge to its people on bonds will be respected and carried out to the letter.

You may own some United States Steel

stock, or you may own stock in some other manufacturing concern, and if their business goes down below a certain level, as it has done in other periods, then your stock is not worth very much.

You may own real estate for rental purposes, and we all know what happened to real estate in the smash of 1929 to 1932.

Hotels built in Chicago and other cities were sold and resold, bringing in perhaps 10 cents on the dollar eventually. Apartment house property was half idle and the taxes on that property were just the same as if business were good. Under such conditions the taxes and expense of maintenance eat up your investment.

While there are certain kinds of government bonds that may fluctuate if you are compelled to throw them on the market, there are certain government bonds on which you cannot lose anything. You can inquire from your banker.

For instance, if you buy a certain bond for \$750 that matures or is payable at the end of 10 years, that bond increases in value each year until the tenth year, and then you get \$1,000 from the government.

If you are compelled to sell the bond at the end of two or three years you would not only get back the \$750 you originally paid for it, but you would get a small interest of 1, $1\frac{1}{4}$ or $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, which interest rate increases each year until at the end of the 10 years you will average $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per year.

The point we are trying to make is that there is no safer investment, especially for the working man. If you own a three or four apartment house and there is unemployment and families are compelled to double up and you have two apartments idle, your taxes and your upkeep for painting, plumbing, etc., will eventually destroy your investment.

In the old days it was considered by the average working man that real estate was the safest investment. This has been disproved after each war, because taxes go on and income is reduced. We do believe, how-

ever, every working man who has a family should endeavor to own his own house, as a place to live in, and try to keep it as free from indebtedness as possible. That is the old doctrine that was practiced by our fathers and it is still sound.

But getting back to where we started, we become quite irritated at the pratings of the press, the manufacturers' association and all the other labor-hating institutions about

what labor isn't doing during the war and how labor, with its strikes, is embarrassing the war effort, especially when we read of millionaires who at their death own only \$40,000 worth of government bonds, when labor unions, and officers of labor unions, are putting every dollar they can spare into bonds, first because it is their patriotic duty to do so, and next because they consider such an investment sound.

WHILE in the vicinity of New York I notified the officers of the Joint Council in that city that it would give me a great deal of pleasure and happiness to attend a meeting of the Joint Council of Teamsters in New York. Therefore, I made arrangements with Vice-President Cashal, who is the President of the Joint Council, to be present at their meeting on Tuesday evening, May 9, 1944.

I cannot convey to our members the feelings or the thoughts that ran through my mind while attending this meeting. I remembered many years ago when a different welcome and a different atmosphere confronted me; an atmosphere of hatred and dissension, an atmosphere based on the secret, poisonous venom of the serpents who had control of the labor movement in that city in that day.

They were aided and abetted, financially and otherwise, by some employers, many of whom have gone to the Great Beyond to answer for the crimes perpetrated and the dissension caused within our membership in that great city of hard-working, faithful, real American trade unionists.

Our membership in Greater New York is above the 50,000 mark. Every local union was completely represented by its full quota of delegates at this splendid meeting. I had many things to take up at this meeting with the officers and members.

They had, in a previous meeting, decided to establish their own Statistical Department, set up an office and pay all the expenses through their Joint Council by the levying of a small assessment on the general

membership, in order to relieve the International Union of some of the work it had been doing for our several local unions in New York. Also, in order to be up to date, have the latest statistical reports and understandings of conditions as they exist now; be able in the future to be prepared to meet their employers across the table with facts and figures.

The General President went into this matter and an understanding was reached on the subject. Provisions have been made to carry on in such a manner as to bring best results to our local unions in that district, and thereby more thoroughly solidify, strengthen and enlarge the membership of the International Union.

During the address of the General President not a murmur or whisper could be heard among this large audience. Strict attention was paid to everything he had to say in advice and in his effort to guide them in the future. No greater respect could be shown to anyone than the respect and attention paid by that meeting to the head of your International Union.

Many individuals who have come into the union, whom the General President had not had the pleasure of meeting before, were generous in their greetings and in their expressions of loyalty and good will and in their faithful determination to carry on under the guidance of the International in the future.

It can truly and honestly be stated that no greater harmony and good will could prevail anywhere than among our Teamsters' Unions in New York. There is no

district in our country that has a greater desire to be helpful to our government and to carry out its orders and to respect its requests and decisions than the members who compose these local unions, as expressed and exemplified by the officers and delegates to the Joint Council.

To the General President it was more than just a visit embracing good will and fraternity. It was an historic moment to him to witness this splendid demonstration of unity and good will and real trade unionism. He well remembered the days when continuous wrangling and dissension—yes, and secession prevailed. Any man should be proud because of the progress they have made for their membership in New York, also because of the faithful service they have rendered and are continuing to render every day in this awful hour of darkness and uncertainty when the clouds of destruction and terror threaten civilization.

To him who could look back 37 years to the Joint Council of New York in those

days, and to see and be present at this meeting on this eventful evening, it made life worth living, for, after all, not the money that men accumulate, not the honor that men sometimes obtain—honestly or fraudulently—but because of the things that men live to see accomplished, with their assistance, those are the things that live when all else has passed away.

I desire to express to the Joint Council of New York and to the officers and members of our local unions my appreciation for the reception given me on May 9; and above all, I am happy and pleased beyond understanding or expression at the solidarity and staunch trade unionism I found prevailing among the Teamsters' Unions of New York.

Gird on your armor, fellow trade unionists of New York. Hold fast together. The day of battle is approaching, and with a solid front and united forces you cannot be conquered. You may be set back temporarily, but eventually, through your union, victory will be your reward.

THE withdrawal of the application for re-affiliation with the American Federation of Labor by the United Mine Workers of America was a disappointment to many members of the Executive Council. Before the notice of withdrawal had been received by President Green it had been given to the press, and our first knowledge of such action on the part of the Mine Workers was by reading the columns of the newspapers.

There had been considerable discussion on the question of reaffiliation at the meeting of the Executive Council in Philadelphia. In fact, it was thought that considerable progress was being made, and from the discussions and explanations made by several members of the Council, we believed that perhaps with other conferences an agreement or understanding could be reached, to the end that the application for reaffiliation of the Mine Workers could be accepted and approved.

I think our members should know that

the main point of difference was granting the United Mine Workers unlimited additional jurisdiction over all chemical workers. Now the chemical industry embraces over a million workers. The Mine Workers contended that most chemicals are by-products of coal. The American Federation of Labor denied this statement, and even so, it was going too far afield for the Mine Workers to expect jurisdiction of that nature before affiliating with the Federation.

It was the consensus of opinion that if the Mine Workers could prove their claim after they affiliated with the Federation, then undoubtedly the Executive Council and the conventions of the Federation would do that which was right and just in behalf of the workers referred to. The American Federation of Labor requested the United Mine Workers to return to the Federation with the jurisdiction they enjoyed when they left the Federation, which was the United Mine Workers of America, embody-

ing all those engaged in work in and around the mines.

The Executive Council did not even request the United Mine Workers to disassociate any members they have now or to transfer any members to other unions. If the Mine Workers had accepted the proposition or the conditions stipulated by the Council they could have returned with their membership, in my judgment, and then begin to adjust themselves in accordance with decisions of the Council from time to time.

Two other organizations had left the American Federation of Labor and had returned; namely, the Lady Garment Workers and the Machinists' International Union. They returned on the same conditions as were requested of the Mine Workers; that is, with the jurisdiction they enjoyed when they left the Federation.

The Executive Council believed that it was impossible for them to make this extreme, substantial change in jurisdiction if they readmitted the Mine Workers. The Council had to consider the protests of many of the other trades, especially the metal trades group, who always remained loyal and were affiliated with and chartered by the American Federation of Labor.

Then again, there are 52,000 organized chemical workers chartered in federal unions by the American Federation of Labor. Those federal unions are desirous of having an International Union, and it was the opinion of many of the Council members that they should be granted an International charter because the industry is so far-reaching and has such potential possibilities.

If the United Mine Workers were readmitted on their own terms of unlimited jurisdiction which they now claim to have, it would be only natural that they would ask for the transfer of those 52,000 organized chemical workers into the United Mine Workers.

So the Executive Council, desirous as they are of bringing organized labor together,

could not possibly assume the responsibility of accepting the Mine Workers on their own unlimited terms. But the Council did explore and investigate and argue amongst themselves as to the possibility of straightening out one point or another. They believed they were making some progress because the committee handling this affair was instructed to continue their efforts and discussions with the United Mine Workers to the end that some of those serious points at issue could be further discussed and perhaps adjusted and an understanding reached. One thing is certain; that were the Executive Council to accept the Mine Workers on their unlimited terms it would cause so much dissension within the Federation that the situation would be worse than it was before.

In addition to this, there is an organization of Mine Workers chartered and existing in the State of Illinois. There is also District 50 of the United Mine Workers that has within its membership individuals and groups that in the most far-reaching stretch of the imagination of any trade union leader were never expected to come under the jurisdiction of the Mine Workers.

For instance, there are dairy farmers, and we do not know how many more groups of this kind that were never intended to be a part of the American Federation of Labor. Those men are employers. The farm laborers, however, are unorganized. In many instances they have been ignored by District 50. The farm laborers, however, are entitled to membership, but not in the Miners.

The request of the Mine Workers and its demand to be taken in "as is" was so difficult for the Federation that it would be going from the frying pan into the fire. They could not reach an agreement on this application, but, as stated above, they believed they were making progress, and had decided to continue the conferences in the hope that in the August meeting of the Council much more of the difficult problem could be explained and perhaps adjusted.

Now the Miners have withdrawn their request for rejoining the American Federation of Labor and for the time being, at least, the matter has ended. Perhaps some day,

if not the present leaders of labor, other leaders will find a way to unite labor, for labor's benefit, but until then we must, though divided, continue to "carry on."

SECRETARY-TREASURER GEORGE MEANY, of the American Federation of Labor, made his financial and numerical report to the Executive Council, and, to say the least, it was encouraging beyond our anticipation. The list of unions and their membership placed before the Executive Council shows a total paid-up membership of almost seven million. And many of us feel that there are some International Unions that are not paying on their full membership. This is encouraging and helpful, and has proven that the A. F. of L. cannot be held down or weakened.

Also the moneys of the Federation, in government bonds and in liquid form, have reached a point that makes the Federation

financially secure. The American Federation of Labor was never intended to be a large money-holding institution. It was only expected that it should have funds enough to take care of its ordinary running expenses.

During the last war and before there was any division in labor, the highest membership we had ever reached, with all hands united, was about four and one-half million. Now, with two or three organizations of workers outside the Federation, it is indeed encouraging to realize that we have a membership, as stated above, of almost seven million paid-up members.

This report can be verified by affidavits if necessary, by the Secretary-Treasurer of the American Federation of Labor.

THE Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor received a report from President Green stating that in some few places local unions and central bodies were joining up with the CIO Political Party.

The cause for complaint by the officers of the Federation was that on the one hand the CIO Political Party was asking the American Federation of Labor and other bodies to join hand-in-hand with them for the purpose of trying to help Mr. Roosevelt to a fourth term, and on the other hand they were fighting and quarrelling among themselves in many sections of the country. You cannot have peace on the left hand and war on the right hand.

The Council discussed the matter but no definite action was taken. It was presumably left to the unions themselves to decide. President Green was instructed by the Council to advise the central bodies and state branches as to the policies of the American Federation of Labor on this CIO political movement.

It is regrettable that organized labor cannot be one solid, unified body of workers guiding, leading and encouraging the non-union workers to join hand-in-hand and work shoulder-to-shoulder, to the end that those who are the real friends of labor be returned to office.

It is difficult, however, for President Green and others to understand why it is that CIO unions are raiding American Federation of Labor membership by offering Monday morning cut-rate prices on initiation fees and dues in order to take the membership that properly comes under the jurisdiction of long established trade unions of the American Federation of Labor into rival CIO unions. As, for instance, Wolchok of the CIO Retail Clerks interfering with Teamsters' Unions in Michigan. Yes, "raiding," and admitting and holding drivers in Macy's in New York in his membership. I repeat, it does not make sense. It will hurt the election.

We were told in New York the other night

that Dave Dubinsky and his friends are in serious disagreement with Sidney Hillman and his followers. We read today in the papers that John Lewis was to form another labor group inviting the Miners, the Auto Workers and other disgruntled elements of labor and all anti-Roosevelt labor officials into a party to cast their votes and help to defeat Roosevelt. Well, this is serious and pitiful to see Organized Labor so divided.

OUR MEMBERS, and our secretaries especially, should understand, as I suppose they do, that under the Smith-Connally Act all International Unions and all local unions must make reports once a year to the Treasury Department of our government. Those reports must contain an account of all the moneys received, from what sources, and the moneys expended and for what purposes. The American Federation of Labor, through its Council, has been successful in getting a postponement of the date of filing these reports.

It was first requested by the government that the reports should be submitted on or before April 15, 1944. Then we got a stay of sentence, as you might call it, until May 15, 1944; and now we have again been successful in getting a postponement, which I believe is the last one, until about July 15, 1944. I trust I have the right dates.

There has been a blank form under consideration and it has been discussed by representatives of the Federation and government officials. This form contains a number of questions that must be answered. We have been successful in having eliminated many of the unnecessary questions. The Treasury Department has been quite considerate of the position of labor. There are many questions, however, that may be somewhat perplexing to the secretaries of local unions.

In such case it would be well for the secretary to ask for advice from somebody else who is perhaps a little better posted on the matter, for instance, the secretary-treasurer of some other local union in the vicinity, whether it be a Teamsters' Union, Building Trades or Printing Trades Union.

When we get a copy of the form finally decided upon, we will endeavor, if called upon by our local secretaries, to explain anything that we can, but we do not want to be called upon

It is our hope, however, that when the day of balloting comes, for the moment at least, the men and women who work in America will forget their petty differences and vote in the interests of civilization by electing to office those whom they believe understand the problems of our country and of civilization; those who have proved themselves labor's friends in labor's dark hours.

by our local secretaries if they can find the answer in their own districts or amongst themselves.

The forms, when filled out, must be sworn to by the local union official, the same as you would with your income tax return or some other report. There is no need to be alarmed or worried about the situation. As the writer has stated before in regard to the Smith-Connally Bill, it was entirely unnecessary and uncalled for, and was predicated on the grounds—which is a subterfuge in our judgment—that labor unions own property, have enormous funds, and the government is desirous of finding out just what each union has and its sources of revenue, for the purpose of future consideration of taxation. This is, of course, we believe, a subterfuge, because as time goes on other governmental bodies may amend this law, making it more severe, and eventually we will be subject, perhaps, to unnecessary and undreamed of inquiries, leading perhaps to investigations. It is the penalty that labor is paying now for its divisions and its quarrels amongst its own members, and the reason for the divisions and quarrels—I again repeat—is because individual leaders desire their own way. They have no resiliency and there are others who desire to hold top offices in order to be the so-called leaders of certain groups.

Ambition, selfishness, and the failure of certain leaders in the labor movement to remember that the rank and file, the myriads that compose the general membership, come first—or should come first—is the cause of the trouble. They do not realize that it is necessary to set aside individual, personal bitterness and disagreements, to the end that labor unions, when the smash comes—as it surely will—will not be destroyed or legislated out of business by labor's enemies, who are always on the job, inside and outside the legislative halls of the nation.

WE KNOW the membership of the American Federation of Labor is close to 7,000,000. We have the sworn statement of Secretary Meany on this.

The other day the CIO issued a statement claiming they had 5,000,000 members. Bill Green claims they have less than 2,500,000 members paying dues into their CIO unions. We hope that Phil is right and Bill is wrong. The more members organized, the better we like it. I repeat, anyone can verify the membership of the American Federation of Labor, and that is the paid-up membership. No one outside themselves, according to President Green, can find out the membership of the CIO.

This is really too bad, because it would be

well if the CIO membership were verified in order to clear up and disprove the insinuations. Why cannot the CIO issue statements of its membership the same as the American Federation of Labor?

Of course the CIO lost two big unions when they lost the Mine Workers with 600,000 members, and the Lady Garment Workers with 300,000 members, which latter organization came back to the American Federation of Labor.

By the time you read this Journal we believe that the International Typographical Union, with its 85,000 members, will be back in the American Federation of Labor.

AT THE January, 1944, meeting of our General Executive Board the General President was authorized by the Board, and was given full authority, to discontinue the publication of the Journal for any period that he decided was necessary, because of the shortage of paper and because we believed that we might be able to get better results from radio publicity and from newspaper advertising.

We have not been able to make the proper connections with the broadcasting companies. The cost also would be somewhat greater than the present cost of our Journal, which runs from about \$150,000 to \$200,000 per year. We have not given up our attempt and we are still

inquiring, and it may be that we can make arrangements later on in the year. We know the cost of advertising in outstanding newspapers throughout the country. That we can meet.

The judgment of the Board is that new ideas and new methods must obtain from time to time in order to keep out in front and before the public eye. This, and the shortage of paper, which our government is requesting everyone to conserve, prompted the action of the General Executive Board.

The Journal will now be continued, perhaps in a reduced form—again conserving paper—for the next few months.

I PAID a visit to Attorney General Anthony Biddle in his offices in the Department of Justice Building in Washington a few days ago. I have known Mr. Biddle for many, many years. I first came in contact with him during the early days of the NRA.

I have visited many Attorneys General during the past 35 years and I have been friendly with many of them, but a more courteous gentleman I have never talked with in that office, nor a man who has a better understanding of the problems of labor. It is true he is a government official and his job is to carry out his oath and obligation to the government and prosecute law-breakers, but he is just as anxious to do justice to the under dog.

In other words, he is not one of those lawyers who crave and burn for a conviction each time. He endeavors to present a case as it should be presented, and then it remains for the judiciary to decide, and whatever decisions are rendered are the decisions of the court and he is the kind

of gentleman who accepts the decision as based on justice and law after the final actions of the Federal courts.

It is too bad that many more of our people do not understand the officials of government. There are so many clean, self-respecting, high-class individuals holding offices of importance necessary to carry on the work of our great nation. Most of what we read in the newspapers from writers, columnists, and in magazines, from those who write special articles on special subjects, have a tendency to leave the wrong impression in the minds of the public relative to public officials. It almost appears as though those writers go out for the sole purpose of trying to find something displeasing, something irritating, something mean to say about every public official. They do the same thing in dealing with labor men. But to know men like Attorney General Biddle, to know his training and environment, his sympathies and human understanding, is indeed wholesome and refreshing.

WHILE I was in the building of the Department of Justice I dropped in to see the Director, J. Edgar Hoover, who has been the directing genius of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for many, many years. The large rooms that he occupies were filled with flowers on that particular day, as it was the twentieth anniversary of his taking up the work in which he is now engaged for the government. I have, of course, known him very well for many years, and I have the highest admiration for his courage and for his masterful brain which has been successful in keeping down crime, especially kidnapping, sabotage, and the German spy system in our country.

We used to read about Scotland Yard and what a great institution it was in the old days, but I think we were given the wrong impression of that institution by reading the stories of Sherlock Holmes. Scotland Yard is nothing now to what it used to be, but in the heyday of its glory it never compared with the efficiency and the work of our Federal Bureau of Investigation, which has been brought to its present high standard through the ability and efficiency of Director Hoover.

When you consider that there are over 140,000,000 people in our country, some of them coming from different countries of the world, and that we have what is considered somewhat of a loose method of prosecution and an overzealous, sympathetic public which is always crying for mercy and light punishment, even for the most confirmed criminals—then you can understand how difficult it is to keep down crime in this country, which has to the north of it another

large country and to the south of it many countries from which criminals can, by many methods, enter our country.

Until someone, some day, sits down and writes the history of the work of J. Edgar Hoover and the Department he represents—not in one volume, but in several volumes—at least for the benefit of the coming generations, the real worth of that department to our American public will never be understood.

I was most interested in the scientific advancements made in the several departments under the Federal Bureau of Investigation. They have laboratories for their use that very few of the masses of the people know anything about. For instance, in tracing threatening or anonymous letters they have methods of finding out the kind of paper from a chemical analysis, finding even the typewriter that produced certain peculiar letters, and so on with handwriting, so that there is not one instance in ten in which they are not able eventually to trace the writer of anonymous, threatening missives, no matter from what part of the country the letter is mailed.

The efficient system of the Federal Bureau of Investigation is so far reaching and so helpful in the tracing of crime and in the protection of the honest people of the United States that in my opinion without the Federal Bureau of Investigation it would be difficult to live in our country, or at least to live without being at the mercy of criminals. And for this service of our government alone, under Director Hoover, the citizenship of the United States should be thankful and grateful.

We had information at the meeting of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in Philadelphia early in May that both factions or divisions within the International Typographical Union were to recommend to their membership reaffiliation with the American Federation of Labor. The voting on this question will take place very soon, and within a few months we again will see another link in the chain of strength which constitutes the American Federation of Labor. All real labor men will welcome the I. T. U. back to the fold where it belongs and where it should always have been.

Tobin Bids Borden Farewell

General Organizer Called to Colors

BELOW is a copy of a letter written by President Tobin to General Organizer Robert A. Borden, who is a native of the State of Alabama and who has been working for the International Union for the past several years in that state and surrounding district. Organizer Borden is the father of two children.

This same letter can be accepted in spirit by the innumerable other members of our International Union who are in the service. There are now over 125,000 of our members wearing the uniform of our country in some branch of the service, defending humanity and fighting for justice and a continuation of our freedom.

Mr. Robert A. Borden
1120 Fourth Court West
Birmingham 4, Alabama.

April 4, 1944.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I have just received your letter of March 18, 1944, and I am somewhat lonesome but still quite happy at the contents of same, because it gives you an opportunity to put on the uniform of freedom worn by millions of your comrades, the uniform of the greatest country in the world, the United States.

And you will wear it in defense of the downtrodden, unhappy, crushed people of the world, in order to help in your humble way to restore civilization and a better understanding between the men and women of all nations, thereby blazing the way for a better world for the generations yet unborn.

Were I your age I would be happy to be in the service of my country, not only for the human principles involved, but because when this war is over any man will live in disgrace if he was able to serve his country and was not willing to do so, was not willing to wear the uniform of the nation and to offer up his life in defense of the freedom which we believe in and for which our ancestors struggled and won. Your children also will be proud of their father when they grow older and have proper understanding.

I know you will render service as efficiently and faithfully as it is humanly possible for you to render. In travelling through life's roads of struggle and hardship, and in witnessing the revolutionary improvements made for the working man, it is my opinion that there is no price too great to pay to continue that advancement for the masses of the workers, and that only those who are gifted with your age and your health can serve in the capacity to which you are called to serve.

In other words, it is the price that you pay for youth, for strength, for character and for the young manhood that you enjoy. I say without any intention of being unnecessarily patriotic, that I wish I could change places with you and take on my shoulders the burdens and the honors with which you may be confronted as time goes on.

But that is impossible, and all I can do is stay here, often discouraged but continually praying for the success of the men and women of the nation who have offered up everything they have: home, family, opportunity, in order to render service to humanity.

Be assured that we will anxiously await your return, and we will be glad to hear from you from time to time if you can drop us a line.

I know it is needless for me to say to you that you should—as I believe you will—try and tell those who do not understand us in the Labor Movement, that we are fighting a battle in the industrial life of our nation to make it better for them when they return.

Best wishes—happy landing—and a safe return!

Very sincerely yours,

DANIEL J. TOBIN,
General President.

IN the future when differences on jurisdiction arise between any of our local unions and the Engineers' local unions in any part of the country, an earnest attempt should be made by the representatives of both organizations locally to settle the differences existing. If they fail to settle the matter, after using every possible means of settlement, then the matter should be referred to the International Presidents of the two organizations by their respective local unions. That is, our local unions should refer the matter to the office of General President Tobin, stating the case and the nature of the grievance or dispute. The same should be done by the Engineers' representative. Don't go into the local Building Trades with your dispute. Don't refer it to the National Building Trades Department for settlement. Refer it to your International President and he will attempt to settle it. But it is distinctly understood that you must endeavor to settle the dispute yourselves. We have agreed with the President of the Engineers' International Union that this procedure shall prevail in the future.

Local Building Trades do not understand our problems and a great many disputes are left up in the air and sometimes tie up a job, when they could be adjusted by our own people, not entirely to the satisfaction of each party, but at least better results, in our judgment, can obtain by handling those disputes ourselves. If the two International Presidents fail to agree, then they will take the matter to the National Building Trades Executive Council. Within the last year the International officials of the Teamsters and the Engineers' Unions have been quite successful in reaching understandings on perplexing problems which have come about as a result of the changing over of machinery.

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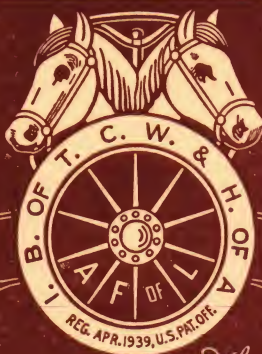
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